Geo. M. Weston, Editor.

The publication office of the Nation Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Tuesday, October 22, 1861.

Rending Matter on every page."64

INTERESTING FROM COLORADO TER

On our first page will be found the first mes sage of the first Governor of Colorado Terri tory, and for these reasons it will be read with increased interest. Governor Gilpin is a man of great engacity, and in the beginning of our present difficulty demonstrated his loyalty and patriotism. Immediately after President Lin coln's first war proclamation, the Governor of fered his military services in any capacity, but as he was in a position to do more good a-Governor of the new Territory, his patriotic offer was not accepted.

Governor Gilpin's views upon the great importance of securing the Rocky Mountains against rebel force and invasion are new and important, and we have been permitted to pre sent them, in the following extracts from a private letter, received a few days ago by an officer of the Government. He has also, w will be seen, settled the question of the prac ticability of a Pacific railroad.

"In the beginning of this contest, I antici pated a conflict of nine years duration, to be inally ended around the city of Mexico.

Since the Manassas affair, the fires of civil war have burst out here. Here is a conflict for the possession of the great mountains; the passes of the continent, and the connections with the Pacific ocean.

This has suddenly become a strategetical point of superlative importance. Remember what little importance attached to Gibraltar before the expansion of recent modern times upon the Atlantic. So now, the immense growth of our affairs on the coast of the Pacific ocean and beyond, together with the growing dangerof the wa connections, make this key of the Passes of the Cordillera, and the possession of the great mountains, the most valuable strategetical point upon our continent, and prospec tively the most valuable to the whole com-

An exploring party sent by me in July, to mature a minute examination of the topography between Denver and Sait Lake cities, has returned, and solved forever the problem of s Continental Road. The route passes all the mountain chains under the fortieth degree, and continuously, without obstacle.

GOLD WITHOUT LIMIT.

The condition of this Territory is especially interesting. The abundance of gold is the same as salt in the sea, but economical methods of extracting it are not known or practiced. Science and discipline, labor and capital are wanted. Ten thousand soldiers, robust, bealthy, and in the palmy prime of physical perfection, are here; but neither arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or horses, to put a single regiment in the field Money is wanted.

THE SOUTH DESIDE THE MOUNTAINS AND MEXICO. Again, it is in the programme of the south ern policy to invest these mountains and Mexico. The North is not awake to this.

The war waging on the Potomac does not menace the permanent, prospective overthrow of the Continental Union. The possession of the mountains does. Who has ever displaced the people of the Alps, the Tyrol, Hungary, or the Caucasus? Let such a people hold this mountain system, its passes and its parcs, and the hope of a Continental Union, the oracular inspiration and mission of our race, is quenched forever. It is policy to anticipate and con quer results."

FIGURES UPON THE NEGRO.

a recent pamphlet, " Cheap Cation, by a Cotton Manufacturer." It shows in respect to the eight extrama Southern States, that if all their slaves were set free to-day, they would have but a little more than balf as many free negroes, in proportion to their area, as are now found in Delaware and Maryland, where they are esteemed to be a very useful class of labor-

In Virginia, the total negro population, slave and free, is about eight to the square mile. In Kentucky it is much less.

13.244 103,441 Avg. 7.81	Del ware, 2.120 Maryland, 11.124	19,723 83,718	9.30 7.52
S Carolina, 29,385 402,541 13.70 Georgia, 58,090 462,230 7.97 Florida, 59,268 61,753 1.04 Alabama, 59,722 435,132 857 Mississippi, 47,156 436,696 9.26 Louislana, 41,255 332,520 8.06 Texas, 237,504 180,388 .77 Atkansas, 52,198 111,104 5.13		7	
Florida, 59,268 61,753 1.04 Alabama, 59,722 435,132 8.57 Mississippi, 47,156 456,696 9.26 Louislana, 41,255 332,520 8.06 Texas, 237,504 189,388 .77 Atkansas, 52,198 111,104 5.13	S Carolina, 29,385	402,541	13.70
Mississippi, 47,156 436,696 9,26 Lonisiana, 41,255 332,520 8,06 Texas, 237,504 180,388 ,77 Arkansas, 52,198 111,104 5,13	Florida, 59,268	61,753	
Louisiana, 41.255 332.520 8.06 Texas, 237.504 180.388 .77 Atkansas, 52,198 111,104 5.13			
Atkaness, 52,198 111,104 5.13			8.06
575,488 2,422,364 Avg. 4.21			
	575,488	2,422,364	Avg. 4.21

nan. The obptain is named Tessiere, and live-in Savannah. An English sea captain was on board also, who took command when other vessels were in eight. Her orders were to make Fort Hatteras and hoist a private signal which would be answered, and, if not answered, to go to Savannah. She made Hatteras and boi-ted her signal, which was not answered, consing great slarm. Just then an English RELEASE OF MORE REDEL PROPOSERS .- A few days ugo, thirty seven rebel prisoners confined causing great slarm. Just then an Euglish war vessel hove in sight, and she represented to them that she was in distress, being out of in this city were released, and on Thursday last, twenty more, selected from among the North Carolinians, confined upon Bedloe's Island, in the Bay of New York, were sent to Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on Sat-light at two A. M., ran by the fort, and, seeing urday, and where they are to be released upon no vessels, put about and ran in. She was taking the oath not to bear arms against the met off the Light, by a flotilla, which escorted United States Government. This is done in response to the recent release of fifty seven of our wounded soldiers at Richmand. As nearry all the persons released by the robel surhering the safe disabled by wounds and disease, more properties of the Light, by a houling, which is correct the Light, by a houling, which is considered the ring of the Light, by a houling, which is correct the ringing of bells and firing of guns.

Her cargo was eighteen large rifle-guns, two white was inmediately and the ringing of bells and firing of guns.

Her cargo was eighteen large rifle-guns, two white was inmediately sent to New Orleans, 7,500 Enfield ties are disabled by wounds and disease, more than the light, by a houling with the ringing of guns.

Her cargo was eighteen large rifle-guns, two white was inmediately sent to New Orleans, 7,500 Enfield ties are disabled by wounds and disease, more than the light, and the ringing of guns. ties are dimbled by wounds and disease, more than balf of them having had a limb amputated, Cot. Burke make a selection in the same manner from among the common soldiers, and those were taken who appeared to be most disabled and weakened by disease. Their names was loaded and ready for sea on the 4th of are not given. This action of the Government this month, with a case of rice, n val stores, was an egreeable surprise to the prisoners, and a few bales of cotton. was an egreeable surprise to the prisoners, and the formate ones halled their deliverance with innegliged delight.

Two other vessels, with similar cargoes, were daily expected from England.—N. Y. Tribene, pointed Thursday, November 28th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY. THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

THEIR SECRET COUNCILS.

In the clearing up of the rubbish of th oom occupied last winter by the famous com-

mittee of thirty-three, the following letter

written by a Southern member of it, was found

and is now in our possession. The writer evi

dently contemplated the disruption of the

Union with concern and anxiety, but he treats

t as a fixed and irrevocable fact. This was in

he early part of January, and while the pre-

ence was still actively kept up, that there was

possibility of preventing a conclusion really

foregone, by "healing" measures of compro-

nise. All that was a matter of diplomacy

merely, the object not being to restore th

national Union, but so to manage the pending

legislative issues as to produce a perfect union

of the South. The national Union was regarded

as gone, by the fixed policy of the Gulf States

and so it was then, as it is now, unless sustained

by military force. The end and aim of the nanœuvering last winter, in committees, in th

Peace Conference," at Willards' Hall, and on the floors of the two Houses of Congress, was

not to bring back vitality to the dead body of

the national Union, but to mass the South in

favor of disunion, by such a presentation of

the pending questions as would bring into the

measure the border States, which were still

reluctant to venture upon so hazardous a step.

The subjoined letter, however, speaks suffi

"Washington, January 7, 1861.
"Dear Sin: I duly received your favor, and

will attend with pleasure to your request so soon as I can get an hour's leisure. My labors on the committee consume nearly all my time, but I presume they will faish their work in a day or two. Thus far, their deliberations have resulted in nothing of particular importance,

presented at the grave of Lazarus. Mortal man cannot do it, and I look upon it that the whole matter is now resolved into a simple question

of security or preservation for the South. Yes, the Union is dissolved! The reins of Govern-ment have fallen from the nerveless grasp of the miserable old creature who now presides at

the White House, and the next scene in the drama (and the most awful one too) will be the disruption of the bonds of society, when bad and deeperate men will control the hour, and

all will be discord, rapine, crime, and chaos This is the wrath to come. Dismal Night, with

troubles? the sole inquiry is, the union of the South for the safety of the South. There must be no divisions at home. He who doubts im-perils the very security of his hearth and dear-

est domestic relations. 'Right or wrong,' every patriot must now rally in detence of his own home and people. I think, if all the slave States, in the dread alternative now forced upon ns, would simultaneously unite in separation, it would tend more to prevent a civil war between the two sections, and produce, ultimately, a reconstruction of the Union."

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.—The grand jury

or Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, have

ound more than one hundred indictments for

treason, almost exclusively among the leaders

of various sections. Judge Jackson recom-

mended the jury to pursue the plan of indict-

ing chiefly the active leaders, and letting go

the deluded masses of the people who had,

early in the present troubles, taken positions

against the United States Government and in

favor of the secession movement, of which

consisted of furniture, a large library, &c.

belonging to Peter Berry, of Georgetown

The Commissioner of Patents has reected McCormick's application for the exten-

APPOINTED.—Charles Hopkies, of New York

23 The steamer San Jacinto is expected

home from the coast of Africa in all this month

We have learned the following important facts respecting the English steamer Bermuda, which recently ran the blockade into Savan

nah. The captain is named Tessiere, and live-

water, and then they learned that Fort Hat

teras was in the hands of the Federal forces

nition to all of them, 90,000 first quality shoes

20,000 overcoats, besides quinine, morphine thread needles, &c. A return cargo of cotton

was prepared for her, which she commenced to

take aboard, but the populace stopped it saying she should take no cotton to England. She

has been appointed to a first-class (\$1,200 per

annum) clerkship in the Pension bureau.

they had since repented.

cate, George M. Weston.

sion of his reaper patent.

secome more rapid as it descends.

ciently for itself:

THE GALLANT BAKER KILLED AT THE HEAD OF HIS COLUMN.

The city was thrown into an unusual stat of excitement yesterday, by-the report that a battle was in progress in the vicinity of Lees burg, but nothing authentic was known until the publication of the following telegram from Gen. Stone's command to the headquarter

"EDWARDS' FERRY, October 21, 1861.—This morning, at one o'clock, five companies of the fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river, at Harrison's Island, at daybreak. They had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg

ceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy. They still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth.

"A gallant reconnoissance was made, early this morning, by Major Mix, Van Allen—cavalry, Captain Stewart, A. A. G., from Edward's Ferry, towards Leesburg, with thirty cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment, received their fire at thirty-five varies. ent, received their fire at thirty-five yards nd returned it with their pistols, and fell back

n order, bringing in one prisoner.
"We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry.'

Another dispatch received here vesterday fernoon, stated that the rebel Gen. Evans had four pieces of field artillery and three pieces masked. It is supposed that his force consisted of four thousand men. A prisoner who was taken says that reinforcements were expected.

A still later dispatch received at official quarters, says that General Stone was of the opinion that he could take Leesburg and bold against the enemy.

day of two. Thus iar, their deliberations have resulted in nothing of particular importance, and I fear they will not accomplish anything calculated to quiet the disturbed state of the public mind. The truth is, the Union is already dissolved, and it will require the same miraculous interposition to restore its vitality as was researched at the grave of Leavis. Also, that he had telegraphed to General Banks for reinforcements, and they had arrived

It is also said that Gen. Banks has advanced se for as the river

Late last night, we received the painful intelligence that Gen. Baker, while in the act of making a gallant charge at the head of his brigade, was killed. It appears that about eight in the morning, he crossed the river to reinforce Gen. Stone, when he was attacked by a large rebel force under Gen. Evans. He im mediately prepared for action, and placing himself at the head of his column, made a dashing and brilliant charge, when he fell to rise

This is the writh to come. Dismai right, with the ghosts, is now hovering around in shades. The epidemic is progressing, and is now rapidly extending from South to North. It will go on We trust in Heaven that there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that if anything in increasing in a geometrical progression, and in accordance with the law of gravitation, it will carnest is to be done, that it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to demand "To my mind, this is no time for crimination, or for the lequiry, if there was just cause for the country to be precipitated into its present something more.

COL. KEYES RECONNOITERS. Yesterday morning, a detachment from Col. Keyes's brigade went on a reconnoissance and captured a large quantity of hay and cate. LEFT THEIR CANNON

We ascertained yesterday, by a person re iding near Fairfax, that when the rebels fell back from the front of our army, in the direc tion of Fairfax, the roads were so muddy, that they were compelled to leave six of their cannon, but subsequently returned with a large force and carried them off.

GENERAL M'CALL.

Saturday, General McCall advanced as far as Drainesville, and went out to the right with his reconnoitering party as far as the river, which is three miles distant from the village Also, a reconnoisance on the left as far as the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad. In the latter reconnoisance, a party of the rebels were met, and a sharp firing ensued, when five of the rebels were killed. One of the number belonged to the Louisiana Tiger Zouaves None of our men were injured.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

The Fairtax, captured by the rebels on Yesterday afternoon, eight regiments, the Saturday, contains, in addition to some Gov-Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jersey, erament property, the private effects of Mrs the Thirty-eixth Pennsylvania, the Fourth Elizabeth Evans, of Williamsburg. (N. Y.,) of the Rhode Island, the Philadelphia Zonaves, and saleable value of quite \$2,600, and more valthe District regiment, were reviewed in the nable than that to the loser. These effects open field, beyond Columbian College, by There were also 432 bales of hay on board General Casey and staff. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, who seemed greatly pleased with the fine appear-Commander C. H. Poor, having asked ance and regular movements of the troops The review lasted several hours, all the regian inquiry into his conduct while in command the Brooklyn, in respect to the escape of the nents acquitting themselves remarkably well rebel steamer Sumter from the Mississippi river Competent judges pronounced the double-quick in June last, a court of inquiry upon the case step of our District regiment to be unexcelled has been ordered to convene in this city to by any other-a well merited compliment to morrow. The court consists of Commodores the officers by whom they have been drilled. Shubrick, Stribling, and Sands. Judge Advo

FORT LINCOLN. Situated on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg is to be christened this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at which it is understood that the President and Cabinet will be present.

FLAG RAISING. A flag-raising will take place to-day, at o'clock, on the corner of Twenty-Second and E streets, near the Observatory.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE ARMY. Letters from the army announce that, in some of the regiments, the Christian young men are organizing religious associations, by way of resisting and counteracting the vices of the camp. In one regiment, 160 men had thus united.

The major of a Massachusetts regiment had given leave to a few praying men to clear out a room, filled with lumber and rubbish, and to occupy it for a place of prayer. At their second meeting, two young men arose, in deep distress of mind, asking for prayer in their be half. From that time, a revival spirit commenced, which went abroad among the men and many were awakened, and some converted The chaplain, who knew nothing about revivals, did not know how to help nor how to hinder and so he let the meetings alone.

THE POTOMAC. Forty vessels, going down the river, passed

the rebel batteries on Sunday. They were fired upon several times, but without effect, Several vessels, coming up, passed the bat teries on Katurday. Of these vessels, only one the Eliza Jane, was hit, but did not sustain much damage.

The steamer Reliance went down the Poto mac to join the fietilla Sunday night, and the Robert Leslie started thitter at noon yester

It is evident enough that there is no effective blockade of the river.

FROM PENSACOLA.

THE BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA ISLANIA

We have some further particulars in relation to he fight between the rebels and Billy Wilson's Zouaves, upon Santa Rosa Island, which come by way of the Augusta, Ga , Constitutionalist, who was furnished with the facts below by s Pensacola correspondent. It appears by this secount, that the rebel force amounted to 1,200 men, commanded by Gen. Anderson. The vriter thus tells his story :

About two o'clock this morning, (October 9. we landed on the island, and marched about five miles through the enemy's lines and into his camp, which we completely destroyed, burning up his tents, &c., and killing his sen-

tinels as we proceeded.

The Zounves were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered, fought desperately; at times, however, they icted rather cowardly, but, upon the gave us some pretty warm work. We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, taking some thirty or forty prisoners, and a lot of camp equipage and other trophles.

Some of our men have brought away money, hats, care, guns awords pitchs and pieces of

hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces Billy's standard.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieut. L. A. Nelms, of the McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, and aid to Col. Jackson; Joseph H. Adams and Frederick Cooke, of the Clinch Rifles; and J. Stanton, of the Irish Vol-

unteers. Among the wounded are the following: N. Rice, of the Clinch Rifles, shot in the arm; Wm. H. Smith, of the same company, shot in the shoulder; J. H. Harris, of the same company, shot in the right ear.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the

officers and men; and the only regret is, that some of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy. Such is the fate of war, however, and we must expect, while often successful, to have the cup of victory dashed with the bitters of

adversity.

We arrived in camp at 10 o'clock this morning. Our wounded will be well taken care of. The following extracts, from other letters, give a few further items of interest:

We killed about 100 Zonaves, and lost her vily in killed and wounded on our side, but I do not know the exact number. We also too

some 30 or 40 prisoners.

One of our men got \$340 in cash; Wm. E.

McCoy took a gun from one of the enemy; another took the Zouave Major's hat; others took coats, hats, caps, swords, a fine pair of navy pistols; one of our mess captured a fine German ilver horn.

Ben. Bolt, son of Judge Bolt, is missing; we think he has been taken prisoner. M.

"We set out, and before daylight were landed on Santa Rosa Island, among Billy Wilson's Zonaves, away below, and marched five miles. Zouaves, away below, and marched live miles, fighting several battles before we got off the island, losing several men from this regiment.

I never did see as calm a set of men in my life as last night. We killed the Federal sentinels all the way up, and took the enemy by surprise. I was by General Ander-son's side, and fired, by his orders, more than son's side, and fired, by his orders, more than a dozen tents, among them the commissariat; we also burnt up two hundred barrels of flour, several bales of hay, and many other articles. I killed two of Abe's men and took two prisoners while burning the camp. Jim Gorman, of the Irish Volunteers, took one. Barney Haney is a bruiser, and Lleutenant Joseph

Cummings is as good a man as you'll want to find. General Adderson goes in for destroying rather than killing. By mistake, we had some of our men killed by their comrades. "We laid down to fire, and many times the sand flew in our faces by the balls styling the sand flew in our faces by the bells striking the ground. I claim the honor of killing the man that killed Nelms. Two of us fired at the same time, but I am satisfied that my shot took effect. "J. H."

Gen. Bragg replies that the building now need as a bospital has always been used as such, and he intends to continue to use it for that purpose. He will respect Col. Brown's hospital, even though the Federal guns are directed to the destruction of the Confederate hospital. Gen. Bragg says, he will hold Col. Brown responsible before the world for any injury to his hospital.

THE FIGHT NEAR PILOT KNOR .- A detachment of Federal troops under Colonel Mills was attacked on the 17th instant, twenty-three miles from Pilot Knob, by a rebel force, which the first reports exaggerated to 6,000. The Federal troops retreated, after some fighting and some loss, but neither very serious. The latest account is the following, telegraphed (October 19) from St. Louis:

"In the engagement below Ironton on the 17th the rebel loss is known to be thirty-six killed and wounded, and is believed to many more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The Federal loss vess 10 wounded, I mortally. The rebel force is about 2,000 and believed to be the advanced guard of a much larger body who are some distance be-

All the alarms about an attack upon Pilot Knob, we believe to be the merest fudge.

AN ALEXANDRIAN KILLED IN TEXAS .- H. Kendall Carter, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, has received the following letter from Texas, relating the sad fate of an esteemed youth of Alexandria, Virginia, nephew of Mr. Lewis Mackenzie, of that city :

"I am sorry to inform you that Mr. John Mackenzie, whom you sent to Texas on busi-ness, was unfortunately shot on Monday night, the 19th of August. He had taken passage the 19th of August. He had taken passage from Berwick Bay to Sabine, in the sloop Eliza, and off the Mentour river the sloop was chased by two of the United States blockading equalon, one a steamer and the other a brig endeavoring to escape, ran into Mentour river. The citizens seeing her come in, and supposing her to be a United States vessel, fired into her, and in doing so shot Mr. Mackenzie in the fore head. He was taken a shore, and had the best medical attention at band, but died the next day at 2 P. M., 20th, and was buried on my dantation, his funeral attended by a large num er of persons.

WHAT'S THE MATTER ?- We understand that which has no this time shown its capacity to emeet all its engagements, as good as those of suspended banks? We think so. Suppose the loyal men of Baltimore retaliate by refusing to take the notes of these disloyal institutions— would it not be a fair offset to their secession— ism?—Baltimore Fatriot.

Later from New Orleans.

THE PREBLE NOT SUNK.

The Norfolk Day Book, of Thursday last, contains the annexed dispatches from New Oreans, giving an account of the attack on the Federal fleet at the head of the Passes of the Mississippi. It will be seen that there is no account given as to whether the Vincennes was sunk or only damaged, no account of prisoners taken, and no mention of damage done to the other vessels. The running into the Vincennes appears to have been rather an accilent in the dark.

THE ATTACK ON THE FEDERAL FLEET.

New Orleans, October 14.—The New Orleans
expedition consisted of the Manassas, iron clad expection consisted of the Manssaas, Fron can marine battering ram, one sixty-four Dahlgren; steamer Calhoun, flag-ship, 24, two 18 Dahl-grens; Joy, 8-inch 32, rifled; Jackson, two 8-inch columbiads; McRae, 64, pivot, four 8-inch columbiads, 24, rifled; Tuscarors, 8-inch columbiad, 32, rifled; cutter Pickens, 8-inch columbiad, and four 24-pound carronades.

The blockaders, consisted of the Viscarors The blockaders consisted of the Vincennes, Richmond, Proble, Water-Witch, and schooner

John W. Tome—in all 53 guns.

On Friday night the fleet started from Fort

Jackson, the Maussess leading the way. The night was intensely dark.

The Manassas struck a vessel, which she ran into near the bow, and cut into her upwards of 20 feet. Appalling shricks were heard aboard the doomed ship. Signal rockets were fired, the enemy beat to

quarters, and a perfect iron hall fell upon and around the Manassas, whose machinery got

When the morning came the fleet commenced pursuit of the retreating enemy, and heavy cannonading began, lasting until eight o'clock. Several shots struck the Richmond. The shot from the Yankees were badly aimed, not touching our vessels. The firing ended, the fleet returned to the city with the prize schooner Jos. H. Tome, loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, intended for construction of fortification at head of passes, was burned.

[SECOND DISPATCH]
New Orleans, Oct. 14.—The prizes captured onging to the Richmond, laden with cutlasses The vessel which was sunk is not the Prebl-, but the Vincennes. Three of the vessels of our expedition arrived

ast night.

THE ATTACK ON THE SEMINOLE.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has received a private letter from a gentleman on, board the S. steam sloop Seminole, on her late trip from Washington to Old Point Comfort, from which we make the following interesting ex tracts:

"UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP SEMINOLE. "OPF FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.
"We arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock having left Washington yesterday morning. Nothing remarkable occurred on the way down to Quantico Creek. At that point the steamer Pocahontas, which was some miles ahead of us, threw three or four shells into the bushes at Evansport, or Shipping Point, Va. The fire war not returned, and she proceeded on her

As we neared the Point, at 101 A. M., our "As we neared the Point, at 103 A. M., our decks were cleared for action, all hands at quarters, hatches closed, and everything ready. At 10.45 they opened on u., with rifled shot and shell, from three batteries, two on the bank and one about four handred yards inland, at Evansport. These shot fell twenty rods short. The Seminole returned the fire briskly, and with effect, from her pivot gun and two medium 32-pounders. We kept on our course, returning their fire during thirty-five minutes, and receiving their during fortyfive minutes, and receiving theirs during forty-five. We were a fine target for them—a slow steamer clear against the horizon, while they

effect.

THE ROSPITALS AT PENSACOLA.

The Peneacola Observer was received on the 14th instant, at Augusta, Georgia. A dispatch says:

The Observer contains the correspondence between Col. Brown, in command at Fort Pickens, and Gen. Bragg, commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, relative to the hospital at the navy yard. Col. Brown says he notices a large yellow flag on the building in the line of his batteries, and says it may be used as a protection for the Confederate troops; and gives notice to Gen. Bragg to have all the women, children, and sick removed.

Gen. Bragg replies that the building and the deck, and only a few feet above my head.

Gen. Bragg replies that the building and the deck, and only a few feet above my head.

Gen. Bragg replies that the building and the deck, and only a few feet above my head.

Fragments of shells flew about the deck, heads. Fragments of shells flew about the deck

and splinters in thousards.

"We were struck eleven times. One ball out away the main stays, scattering bits of iron chain down on the deck. One shot through and shivered the mizzen mast. Several banged clear through the ship, in at one side and out at the other. One rifled ball came through in that way, struck and carried away the brass hand-rail guard around the engine hatch, and went out through the opposite side of the ship This ball went within five feet of me, and sen a piece of brass, bent double like a boomerang, whizzing over my head. How the balls do hiss, and the shells sing aloud—a perfectly distinct, fascinating, locust-like song; but growing louder and faster as they come nearer, plung-ing, hissing and bursting through the air. I was never under fire before, but I never was cooler in my life. I stood by my capstan and took my notes of the time and the effect of the balls both ways, jumping out of our own smoke to see where the balls lodged, &c.—all just as a matter of course. But I thought of it afterwards, and it was no joke.

"The fight was a severe one, and without knowing what the other side suffered, I do know that the Seminole suffered severely. So soon as we get rid of some expedition now on was never under fire before, but I never wa

soon as we get rid of some expedition now on soon as we get rid of some expedition now on hand, we shall probably run in North some-where for repairs.

"The officers and men behaved well. Had Captain Gillis stopped we should have been

blown out of water. Every one says that guns vere pever better handled than v were never hence handle. Every shot came true. The only wonder is that no lives were lost. A number were scratched by splinters. I was hit by them half a dozen times.

"We expected a lively time passing Matthias Point; but either they have no battery there, or they allowed us to go by it unmolested. We were abreast of the Point at 2.25, having We were abreast of the Point at 2.25, having been called to quarters from dinner, to prepare for an emergency. At this point the channel carries vessels of our draught within less than half a mile of the bluff shore. A good battery, well manned, could command the river, and could have sunk us yesterday. After piping down, we were a second time called to action from dinner and threw three shells at the Point, but without any return. So we were three but without any return. So we were three times cleared for action during the day.

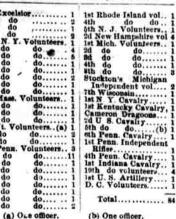
SAULING OF THE NASHVILLE DESIED,-The Richmond Enquirer has the following import ant paragraph:

Some of our Southern exchanges announce the salling from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confed What's the Matter?—We understand that two of the banks of this city refuse to take on deposit the demand Treasury notes. Is this an indication of their being under disunion management? Are not the notes of a Government which has up to this time shown its capacity to which has up to this time shown its capacity to which has up to this time shown its capacity to will be still in Charleston Harbor, and our Ministers to Esquais and France, the very best authority for saying that the Nash-ville is still in Charleston Harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

CONDITION OF GEN. WISE .- General Wise, we regret to say, is considered to be growing worse. His condition is now regarded as critical indeed.—Richmond Enquirer. SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 16, 1861.

ral Hospital on Estreet, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Washington, Oct. 11.



At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, Oct. 11.

Kentucky Cavalry ... 26th Pern. volunteers 27th do do.,, 1st Long Island Vol. Excelsior Brigade ... do...(b) 4 do...(c) 14 . (d) 14 Total

(a) Two officers.(b) One officers.(c) Four officers.(d) One officer.(e) One officer.

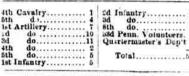
At General Hospital, Union Hotel, corner of Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown,



At Hospital at Columbian College, Washington, Oct. 11.

2d N. J. Volunteers. 1 3d do do 2 5th do do 2 7th do 0 1 7th do- co. 1
1st Penn Artillery . 1
2d do Cavairy . 4
18th Penn Voluncets 1
8ist do do 4
3ad do 2
Chroman's Riffes, Pa.
Volunteers Volunteers
Michigan Cavalry
do Vols
do do
do
do do
do
do do
No do ad New York Vols. 1st U. S. Chasseurs

At General Hospital, (Circle,) Washington,



At General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 11.

		1
24 Cs	valry, U S. A 1	3d Maine
2d Ar	tillery, U. S. A. 5	4th do
oth N	ew York 1	6th do
15th	do 1	5th do Teamsters, U. S
leth	do (a) 30	Lincoln Cavalry
17th	do23	Young's Cavalry
Sth	do 6	82d Pennsylvania
esth	do 7	lst New Jersey (b)
27th	do 9	5ta do(c)
Bist	do 0	1st Minnesota
824	do17	2d Wisconsin
17th	do 7	2d Vermont
sith	do 9	2d Michigan
loth	do 11	3d do
79th	do 1	ou uo
toth	do 6	Total
e licenselle		
(8)	One Captain. (b)	One Lieutenant. (c) On

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

oct 17-8t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Wheeling, October 12, 1301.

Whereas several of the Congressional districts of this State are unrepresented in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, by reason of failure to elect on the fourth thin aday is May last, caused by armed men in rebellion against the Constitution and inws of the United States, by reason of failure to elect on the fourth thin aday is May last, caused by armed men in rebellion against the Constitution and inws of the United States, and is the logal is a habitants in each district to be represented in said House by a representative of the right of the loyal is a habitants in each district to be represented a said House by a representative of their own approising, the Convention of Virginia, on the 20th day of August, 1861, passed an ordinance directing an election to be held on the fourth thursday in October in stant, (24th.) in every district o, the State so unrepresented and where vacancies exist. It is further made the law, by virtue of the ardinance aforesaid, that any person who is prevented from aftending such election, by reason of the occupation of his own county by armed man in hottley to the Government, that such voter may letter ordinated that the election shall be conducted an election that such voter may be represented that the nature of directed in the code of Virginia for the edition or directed by law, at any place of voting, if no commissioner to superintend the same appears and is willing to act, or if no commissioner have been appointed to hold the election.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I Francis H. Pinaroist, Correction of the premises, I Francis H. Pinaroist, Correction of the end that the people may be represented; the principle of representative government sustained, and the state have her due weight in the National Legislature. TO THE PROPER OF VIRGINIA.